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WORLD NEWS DIGEST WITH INDEX

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Week in Headlines

International

Egypt rejected invitation to London Conf. on Suez; Western powers drafted plan for international control of canal.

Eisenhower, Dulles moved for bipartisan U.S. policy on Suez dispute by briefing Congressional leaders of both parties.

270 died in Belgian mine fire.

Ecuadorean revolt failed.

United States

Truman indorsed Harriman over Stevenson for Dem. Presidential nomination; convention opened.

Eisenhower vetoed $1.6 billion rivers-&-harbors project authorization bill.

Stassen claimed Nixon assured of only 1/7 the GOP Natl. Convention votes he needed to win.

WORLD AFFAIRS

SUEZ

West Prepares Canal Plan

Egypt Rejects Conf. Bid

Diplomats from 22 nations converged on London Aug. 14 for the opening of an Aug. 16 conference on internationalization of the Suez Canal from which Egypt would be absent.

Western leaders reviewed Suez policies Aug. 8-14 in preparation for the talks as Britain & France continued political & military moves to counter Egypt's July 26 seizure of the canal. [See pp. 249B1-251G2, 257B1-259B2]

London diplomatic sources said Aug. 14 that the British, French & U.S. Govts. would aim only at conference support in principle for international supervision & administration of the canal. Agreement on detailed plans for an Intl. Suez Canal authority to be presented to Egypt was expected to come in the 2d stage of lengthy negotiations.

International Control Outlined

Preliminary Western plans for the international operation of the canal included, according to Washington reports Aug. 10:

- Reaffirmation of the 1888 Constantinople Convention's provisions for free traffic through the canal.
- A new Intl. Suez Canal administration to have full control over the waterway's operation, tolls, finance, maintenance & development.
- Reasonably increased revenue for Egypt under the canal concession.
- Strict provision for compensating shareholders of the Suez Canal Co.
- An arbitration panel, named by the Intl. Court of Justice, to negotiate on Suez Co. compensation with the proposed canal authority and on Egypt's share of the canal's income with the Egyptian Govt.

Nasser Asks Larger Parley

Egyptian Pres. Gamal Abdel Nasser Aug. 12 rejected participation in the London conference. His statement denounced the Aug. 16 meeting & Anglo-French military moves as attempts to enforce "collective colonialism" on Egypt. He proposed instead a conference of all Constantinople Convention signatories & the 45 states using the canal in 1955 to review the convention & consider "an agreement . . . reaffirming & guaranteeing freedom of navigation on the Suez Canal" to be registered with the UN. [See p. 258E3]

(The semi-official Middle East News Agency said in Cairo Aug. 10 that Pres. Nasser had postponed a state visit to the USSR—scheduled to begin in Moscow Aug. 16—& a tour of other Soviet-bloc nations.)

Upholds Seizure as Legal

Nasser said in his Aug. 12 statement that the Aug. 2 Western proposal for an international conference on Suez, "while stating certain facts," had "deliberately ignored those" which supported Egypt. He rejected contentions that the Suez Canal Co. had been by nature international, citing legal evidence that the firm "was an Egyptian company which was granted its concession from the Egyptian Govt." Nasser said the concession now had been withdrawn "in exercise of Egypt's rights of sovereignty." [See p. 249F1-C2]

Attempts "to establish a relationship between the Suez Canal Co. & the freedom of navigation in the canal," Nasser said, were an excuse for intervention in Egypt's "internal affairs." "It is wholly inconceivable that a company, whatever it may be, can be responsible for the freedom of navigation in the Suez Canal." Egypt, Nasser said, had guaranteed this freedom and "clear proof of this was the passage of 766 ships through the canal in the past 2 weeks." [See pp. 257D2, 259E1]

Says World Bank Bid Spurned

Nasser said later Aug. 12 that World Bank Pres. Eugene R. Black had offered Egypt a $1 billion loan for improvement of the canal "or to build a new one." Nasser said that in rejecting the offer, "I told Black we had enough trouble with the canal we had." Bank officials denied in Washington Aug. 12 that such an offer had been made or discussed by Black & Nasser. [See p. 242A3]

No Protest to UN

Nasser told a news conference in Cairo Aug. 12 that Egypt was not considering taking Anglo-French military moves before the UN. "I would find them [Britain & France] also there in the Security Council," he said. An Egyptian UN delegation spokesman had said in New York Aug. 8 that Egypt would "very likely" appeal for Security Council action if Britain & France took "arbitrary action" to settle the Suez dispute. [See p. 258B3]

Russia to Attend Parley

The Soviet Union Aug. 9 agreed to attend the London conference but declared it would accept no "restrictions or obligations" to agree to internationalization of the canal. The Soviet note of acceptance said that the Aug. 16 meeting had been convened "without consultation" with the USSR & other "signatories of the 1888 Convention," and invitations "had been tendentiously made with an eye to obtaining a majority . . . to support the proposals prepared by Britain & France." [See p. 259A-D1]

Moscow dispatches said Aug. 12 that Western diplomats were studying Soviet notes issued in 1945-46 during attempts to end international control of the Turkish Straits leading into the Black Sea. A Soviet note of Sept. 24, 1946, urging control of the straits by Turkey, the USSR, Bulgaria & Rumania, declared the straits "different from . . . world waterways such (as) . . . Gibraltar or the Suez Canal." "With regard to such international waterways," the note said, "it is indeed necessary to establish an international control with participation of the powers most interested, which moreover has not yet been realized." [Vol. VI, p. 212P]

The USSR urged that 22 additional nations—largely Communist, Arab & neutralist states, including Red China—be invited to an enlarged Suez conference to be delayed until the end of August. The Western-proposed Aug. 16 meeting, the USSR said, cannot "be regarded as an international conference authorized to take any kind of decisions on the Suez Canal." [See p. 257C3]

The Russian note warned that "the Soviet Govt. considers the decision of the Egyptian Govt. to nationalize the Suez Canal Co. as a fully legal act." It agreed with Egypt's view that the seizure had little to do with the 1888 Constantinople Convention and said

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that Egypt's action had "no effect on the uninterrupted passage of ships of all countries through the Suez Canal." It charged that "utterly inadmissible" French & British military measures were "incompatible with the principles of the UN." [See col. 2]

Britain Rejects Red Demands

Britain, in a note to Russia Aug. 11 prepared in consultation with the U.S. & France, rejected Soviet demands for expanded & delayed Suez talks. Britain was reported determined to get the conference underway as planned & press for a quick decision on control of the canal. Soviet Forgn. Min. Dmitri T. Shepilov arrived in London Aug. 14 & said that the USSR would seek an agreement in the interests of "independent & sovereign Egypt" & "the other countries who use the Suez Canal."

(East Germany Aug. 9 insisted on being invited to the London conference & said that British visas would be requested for a 3-man delegation headed by Dep. Premier Heinrich Rau. A British Forgn. Office spokesman said Aug. 13 it was "uncertain" whether the visas would be issued, but it was "certain" the East German group would not be admitted to the London talks.)

Nehru Upholds Egypt

Prime Min. Jawaharlal Nehru told the House of the People (Parlt.) in New Delhi Aug. 8 that India, after discussion with both Britain & Egypt, would attend the Aug. 16 conference. Nehru said that assurances had been received that "participation in the conference will not injure the interests or sovereign rights & dignity of Egypt." He said he was "well aware that this conference can reach no final decisions, for that requires the agreement of Egypt." [See pp. 257C3, 259F1]

(New Delhi & Cairo reports Aug. 8 said that Indian sources had indicated India would speak on Egypt's behalf & attempt a mediating role at the London conference. V. K. Krishna Menon, chief Indian delegate to the London meeting, stopped in Cairo Aug. 12 while en route to London for talks with Forgn. Min. Mahmoud Fawzi & Pres. Nasser. [See p. 233E2]

Nehru Aug. 8 backed "the sovereignty of Egypt" as "beyond question" in the dispute & said that the canal seizure had resulted from the withdrawal of Aswan High Dam aid in a way that "hurt Egypt's pride & self respect." Nehru denounced Anglo-French military moves in the Middle East as having "aggravated the situation" & said that "in Asia as a whole, with its colonial memories, great resentment has been aroused." [See pp. 242C2, 249B1]

Eden Blames Nasser

Prime Min. Sir Anthony Eden told a British radio-TV audience Aug. 8 that "our quarrel is not with Egypt, still less with the Arab world. It is with Col. Nasser." Eden said that when Nasser gained power "we felt no hostility toward him." "We hoped he wanted to improve the conditions of life of his people & to be friends with this country." However, Eden declared, Nasser "has shown he is not a man who can be trusted to keep an agreement." [See p. 251A-D1]

Eden said that the industry of Britain & western Europe "could not be kept going" without Suez-shipped oil. "This is a matter of life & death to us all" and, should Nasser's action succeed, "each one of us would be at the mercy of one man for the supplies on which we live." "We could never accept that. With dictators you always have to pay a higher price later on—for their appetite grows with feeding."

Seeks to Avoid War

Eden said that the London conference had been called to avoid "a solution by force" and to "produce a workable scheme for the future of the canal" under "the broadest possible international agreement." Eden warned, however, that "we have too much at risk not to take precautions." "We must make sure," he said, "that the lives of the great trading nations of the world cannot in the future be strangled at any moment by some interruption of the free passage of the canal." [See pp. 265E2, 90B2]

(British Govt. sources Aug. 9 indicated that a Suez settlement might be impossible as long as Nasser remained in power. The Egyptian Embassy in London Aug. 10 denied Eden's statements against Nasser & challenged Britain's right to convene the London conference.)

Laborites Disclaim Eden Policy

The British Labor Party Aug. 13 dissociated itself from Eden Govt. policy in the Suez dispute & demanded assurance that British military moves were "solely intended for defense against possible aggression & not preparations for armed intervention . . . inconsistent with" the UN Charter. The Laborite statement, made following a 2-hr. meeting of party leaders Aug. 13, urged that any resolutions produced by the London conference be submitted to a special session of the UN General Assembly. [See p. 258D1]

Lloyd Sees Major Crisis

British Forgn. Secy. Selwyn Lloyd said in an Aug. 14 radio speech that Egyptian nationalization of the canal was more serious than either the 1948 Berlin blockade or 1950 invasion of Korea. Lloyd said that "with Britain, force is always a last resort," but a Suez agreement "must include some form of international control."

France Plans Suez Proposal

Premier Guy Mollet's Cabt. Aug. 14 approved a French plan for international control of the canal to be presented at the London conference by Forgn. Min. Christian Pineau. The Cabt. also supported Premier Mollet's intention to "impose" London conference decisions on Egypt by force, if necessary, though Paris dispatches said Aug. 14 that likelihood of armed resolution of the Suez dispute had decreased since Western moves to convene the London talks.* [See p. 258B-E2]

'Ike,' Dulles Brief Congress

Pres. Eisenhower, State Secy. John Foster Dulles, Joint Chiefs of Staff Chrmn. Adm. Arthur W. Radford & Defense Mobilization Dir. Arthur S. Flemming met Aug. 12 with 22 Republican & Democratic Congressional leaders for an emergency briefing on the Suez crisis. The meeting, originally called by Dulles, was regarded as an attempt by the Eisenhower Admin. to win bipartisan support for the U.S. position at the London conference & possibly for a future Formosa-type Congressional resolution on Suez. [See pp. 257F3, 258F2]

A White House statement issued Aug. 12 said that Mr. Eisenhower & Dulles had reviewed "preparations for the London conference" & had stressed the "continuing gravity of the situation." Senate Majority Leader Lyndon B. Johnson (D., Tex.) said, following the meeting, that "politics stop at the water's edge." Sen. Alexander Wiley (R., Wis.) said Aug. 12 the Congressmen were told that "if nothing was settled at London . . . we will have to await developments." [See p. 258B3]

President Doubts Use of Force

Pres. Eisenhower, questioned at an Aug. 8 news conference on his views about the use of force in the Suez dispute, said that he could not "conceive of military force being a good solution, certainly under conditions as we know them now." Mr. Eisenhower said that he didn't "mean to say that anyone has to surrender rights without using everything they can to preserve their rights," but that "we have tried to substitute the conference table for the battlefield." [See p. 257A1-F3]

Deny Concession to Egypt

The State Dept., reportedly at Dulles' orders, Aug. 13 denied Washington rumors that the U.S. would not support the Western plan for internationalization of the canal, but would accept Egyptian operation of the waterway under international supervision. The State Dept. said that

*The N.Y. Times said Aug. 11 that Pineau, in a Natl. Assembly speech June 1 on reported Egyptian aid to the Algerian rebels, had rejected the idea that Nasser was a new Hitler & asked what action France should take against Egypt. He implied that economic sanctions would not work because "France has 450 billion francs invested in Egypt, which has nothing invested in France." "Do you want the French fleet to bombard Alexandria?" he continued. "There can be no question of it. There is no worse humbug than to make threats that will not be carried out. Let us not brandish a saber when it is a wooden saber."

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the U.S. was in "complete agreement" with Britain & France "that there should be an international means to insure the practical & efficient functioning of the canal as a free, open & secure waterway." [See p. 257C2]

U.S. Policy Flexible

Dulles, leaving for London Aug. 14 after conferring with Pres. Eisenhower, said that the U.S. would follow a flexible policy at the Suez talks & hoped to assure "dependable international operation of [the] canal, consistent with the rights & dignity of Egypt." Dulles had conferred with UN Secy. Gen. Dag Hammarskjöld Aug. 10, but had indicated that the U.S. would not move for UN intervention in the Suez dispute. [See pp. 265G2, 266F2]

Names New Amb. to Egypt

Pres. Eisenhower Aug. 14 named State Dept. Dir.-Gen. Raymond A. Hare as new U.S. Amb.-to-Egypt, to succeed Amb. Henry A. Byroade. Byroade, reported exponent of a pro-Arab state foreign policy, was named new U.S. Amb.-to-South Africa. [See p. 244D2]

The U.S. Office of Defense Mobilization said Aug. 14 that it had named representatives from 13 U.S. oil firms to a Middle East Emergency Com. Defense Mobilizer Flemming said that the group, to be under control of Interior Secy. Fred A. Seaton, would plan U.S. oil production & distribution to meet possible curtailment of Middle Eastern oil supplies.

Arab League Backs Egypt

The 9-nation Arab League Council, meeting in Cairo Aug. 13, declared "solidarity with Egypt in her determination to preserve her sovereignty" and said that the League would consider "aggression against . . . any Arab state to be an act of hostility directed against all Arab states." The Fed. of Arab Trade Unions Executive Com. Aug. 13 called on oil workers in all Arab countries to destroy installations & halt oil shipments to the West in event of Anglo-French action against Egypt. Syrian Govt. spokesmen said Aug. 13 that Syria might not be able to halt sabotage of Western pipelines should the West attack. [See p. 258G2-A3]

Nasser Strengthens Forces

Pres. Nasser Aug. 9 proclaimed formation of an Egyptian Natl. Liberation Army to integrate Egypt's Natl. Guard, Youth League & women's units under the unified command of Education Min. Maj. Kamal Eldin Hussein. Egyptian armed strength was estimated Aug. 9 at 100,000 regular Army troops, 50,000 Natl. Guardsmen. The Egyptian Govt. Aug. 10 ordered 24-hr. production in all small arms plants & late-August mobilization of the Egyptian Red Crescent Society. The Egyptian destroyer *Ibrahim* interrupted refitting at Malta Aug. 11 & sailed for Egypt. [See p. 257D3]

Egypt Aug. 10 expelled Henry L. Peleuve & Arthur E. Hawke, employes of the Anglo-Egyptian [Shell] Oil Co. refinery in Port Suez. A British note Aug. 11 protested the deportations. Arab sources in London said Aug. 10 that a clandestine radio. transmitting anti-Nasser, anti-British & anti-Israeli propaganda, was being operated by members of the outlawed Moslem Brotherhood. [See p. 257E1]

Britain Reinforces Mid-East

Britain Aug. 12 launched an airlift of 5,000 troops to the Middle East after a 48-hr. delay reportedly due to Libyan protests against reinforcement of Britain's 10th Armored Div. there [see p. 98G2]. 2 troopships & 2 cargo vessels were reported moving troops to the Mediterranean & shuttling vehicles detached from British NATO units in Germany [see p. 258E1-A2]. French Adms. Henri Nomy, Naval Staff Chief, & Pierre Barjot, Mediterranean Squadron commander, arrived in London Aug. 8 for Anglo-French General Staff talks on joint action against Egypt. [See pp. 250D3, 258E2]

(Britain was reported Aug. 10 to have informed the West German Govt. of intentions to withdraw troops & equipment from NATO contingents in Germany. Dispatches said that the withdrawals of communications & engineer specialists were being made on an individual basis to avoid provisions of the WEU Forces Agreement.) [See p. 243B3]

(NATO Commander Gen. Alfred M. Gruenther arrived in Washington Aug. 10 & conferred with Pres. Eisenhower on U.S. military manpower levels in Europe. Gruenther Aug. 11 attributed European demands for reduced forces to low birthrates during the depression & World War II & denied his trip was linked to the Suez crisis. Gruenther said Aug. 11 that neither Britain nor France had requested permission to detach units for service in the eastern Mediterranean.) [See p. 243E1-C3]

Company Asks Employes Quit

The Suez Canal Co. Aug. 6 gave its employes until Aug. 15 to choose between loyalty to their contracts & collaboration with "the de facto authority that has taken over" the Suez Canal. The canal company was reported Aug. 8 to have offered all European employes in Egypt indefinite leaves with full pay if they would leave their posts. [See p. 249G3]

Suez Co. Dir.-Gen. Jacques Georges-Picot said Aug. 9 that Egyptian use of force in seizure of the canal justified Western force in reasserting international control. He claimed Aug. 14 that the Suez Co. could close the canal in 24 hrs. by withdrawal of technicians. The Suez Co. Aug. 13 denied charges made by Nasser Aug. 12 that Picot had sought U.S. support for extension of the canal concession beyond its normal expiration in 1968. [See p. 257F2]

Paris & London banking circles were reported Aug. 11 to believe that Egypt could pay full compensation for the $233 million Suez Canal Co. by using present Egyptian sterling balances of £110 million ($308 million). [See p. 250F1]

OTHER WORLD NEWS

Hungary. Hungarian Workers' (Communist) Party First Secy. Erno Gero, in an Aug. 14 interview with the *N.Y. Times*, said that Hungary would value better relations with the U.S. in the absence of hostile propaganda. Gero denied Vatican reports that Jozsef Cardinal Mindszenty had been offered freedom & a pension on condition that he leave Hungary [see p. 202G2]. Gero, First Dep. Premier, succeeded CP First Secy. Matyas Rakosi July 18. Rakosi, 64, blamed poor health for his resignation but admitted in a letter to the CP Central Com. that he had committed serious mistakes "which resulted from the cult of personality & were opposed to the laws of Socialism" [see p. 178A2]. Gero, in a speech to the Central Com. July 18, asked that the party "be forgiven for past slanders" against Yugoslavia. The Central Com. July 22 expelled ex-Defense Minister General Mihaly Farkas for "breaches of Socialist legality." [See Vol. XV. p. 135B2]

A new Hungarian Cabt. announced July 30 by Premier Andras Hegedus included: First Dep. Premier—Istvan Hidas; Dep. Premier—George Maroson; Forgn. Min.—Imre Horvath; Coal & Power Industries—Sandor Czottner; Cremical Industry—Gergely Szabo; Food Industry—Rezso Nyers; Education—Albert Konya. [See Vol. XV, p. 135G1]

(Hungary Aug. 5 refused to let U.S. Min. Christian M. Ravndal leave by air for his new post as Amb. to Ecuador due to "dangerous" flying conditions allegedly due to Radio Free Europe propaganda balloons. Hungary had protested the balloons in a note to the U.S. July 28. Ravndal left Aug. 5 for Vienna by car [see p. 244D2]. Hungary July 28 eased all travel restrictions on foreign diplomats except in border zones.) [See p. 43D1]

USSR. The Soviet Govt. denied Aug. 14 that any U.S. Air Force or naval aviation personnel were being held on Soviet territory. A Russian note, in answer to U.S. charges July 16, said that "exhaustive inquiry" had been carried out. [See p. 235B2] . . . The U.S. July 19 rejected Soviet protests of alleged U.S. flights over Soviet & satelite territory & said that "no U.S. military planes" could "possibly have strayed . . . so far from their known flight plans." Marshal Sergei I. Rudenko, Soviet AF commander, said July 23 that Russian pilots had seen the U.S. planes but that it was not present Soviet policy to fire on airspace violators. Other protests of U.S. overflights came from Czechoslovakia July 21 & Hungary July 28. [See p. 235D2]

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Burmese military sources charged Aug. 14 that 4,500 Chinese Communist troops had entrenched themselves in Burma as part of a "planned invasion." [See p. 259E3] . . . **Iranian** ex-Premier Mohammed Mossadegh was released from jail Aug. 4 after serving 3 yrs. in solitary confinement [see Vol. XIV, p. 5E3]. His former military staff chief, Brig. Gen. Taghi Riahi, ended his 3-yr. term Aug. 3. [See Vol. XIV, p. 168C1]

DEMOCRATS

Truman Backs Harriman

Stevenson Retains Lead

Ex-Pres. Harry S. Truman, abandoning his position of neutrality toward contenders for the Democratic nomination for President, indorsed Gov. Averell Harriman of New York at a news conference in Chicago Aug. 11—2 days before the opening of the Democratic Natl. Convention there.

Wide World

TRUMAN

The action by Truman, who dominated public attention as the convention began, caused an upsurge of optimism within the Harriman faction and an intensive contest between Harriman & the 1952 nominee, Adlai E. Stevenson. However, the Stevenson forces claimed Aug. 14 that Truman's indorsement had resulted in a gain of less than 100 prospective votes for Harriman and that Stevenson still had more than 500 votes in hand.

Seizes Convention Spotlight

Truman, 72, exuding energy & optimism about chances for the Democrats to defeat Pres. Eisenhower, became the center of attention on the pre-convention scene when he & Mrs. Truman arrived in Chicago Aug. 9.

Truman moved into the Presidential suite of the Sheraton-Blackstone Hotel (next to the convention-hq. Conrad Hilton Hotel) and, as he began a day-long series of talks with campaigners, uncommitted party leaders & reporters, he announced that he might state his Presidential choice at a news conference Saturday, Aug. 11.

"I will tell you who I am for before Sunday . . . I hope," he said, "but I want to get a lot of information before I make any announcement." Then, in his first public remark to cast doubt on his support of front-running contender Stevenson, the ex-President added: "I am not a bandwagon fellow. Don't get that into your head." But he said he was "against" only himself for the nomination.

Truman stressed in remarks to reporters that Democrats should be optimistic over their chances to win the Presidency in this year's election. "There's plenty of things that will win this election when the people understand just exactly what's gone on in this special-interest & special-privilege Admin.," he declared. A reporter who referred to Truman as an "elder statesman" was challenged with the quip, "A statesman is just a dead politician, and I'm a very lively politician." During an appearance before the Natl. Convention's Resolutions (Platform) Com. Aug. 9 [see p. 270C1], Truman said Democrats should abide by the creed, "When anything is right, no matter how controversial, we ought to make every effort to put it through."

Spurns Pleas for Neutrality

Reports that Truman planned to indorse Harriman for the Presidential nomination gained strength in Chicago Aug. 10 as the ex-President continued his round of conferences with visitors to his suite. He was visited by Stevenson, who said after the meeting that he didn't know whom Truman would support but "thought he would do just what he always has done—stay neutral," and by Harriman, who arrived in Chicago Aug. 10 and said after his talk with the ex-President that "I didn't ask him his decision (&) didn't expect him to tell me," but "any time my name is associated with Harry Truman it is all right."

Truman, after his talk with Harriman, said he regarded the N.Y. governor as "a good fighter."

Truman reportedly listened to arguments Aug. 10-11 by House Speaker Sam Rayburn (Tex.), ex-Interior Secy. Oscar Chapman (both pro-Stevenson) & other close party associates not allied with the Harriman campaign who pleaded for him to abstain from indorsing a candidate or, at least, not limit his list of acceptables to one man so as to avoid a fight that might damage party unity or deadlock the convention.

Cites Harriman's Experience

Truman issued his much-awaited indorsement of a candidate at a nationally-televised news conference at 3:30 p.m. (CDST) Aug. 11. He chose Harriman on grounds that the N.Y. governor's "long experience in top government positions" made him the candidate best equipped to deal with world problems immediately upon taking office as President.

Mr. Truman read from a handwritten statement which, he said, he had written himself & kept secret from everyone else until he made it public. The statement said:

> "I have always believed in free & open political conventions (&) hope the delegates of this convention will have the fullest opportunity to express their free choice without undue haste. I have little faith in the value of the bandwagon operation or in the reliability of political polls . . .
>
> "Following the election of 1952, we all hoped that by the time the 1956 convention came around, there would be developed a number of Democratic national leaders for consideration at this convention. Today I am happy to see . . . many qualified men to choose from, each of whom will make a good President. I have at all times encouraged worthy candidates to enter the race, and campaign vigorously, and I did so without in any way seeking to influence the political fortunes of any one man. I knew all along that eventually I would have to express my own choice.
>
> "In making up my mind, I have talked to many people in many parts of the country and in all walks of life . . . received & read thousands of letters from my friends & fellow citizens . . . read & digested those letters. Since my arrival in Chicago, a steady procession of delegates, candidates, public officials, political leaders & representatives of workers, business men & various minorities have called on me to express their views as to who would make the strongest & best-qualified candidate. . . .
>
> "I realize that my expression of a choice at this time will cause disappointment in some & may cause resentment in others. But against the mounting crisis in the world . . . this convention must name a man who has the experience (&) ability to act as President immediately upon assuming office without disking a period of costly & dangerous trial & error.
>
> "In the light of my knowledge of the office of President, I believe that the man best qualified to be the next President of the U.S. is Gov. Harriman of New York.
>
> "He will make a fighting & successful candidate because he is dedicated to the principles of our party—& the New Deal & Fair Deal.
>
> "I know there are several men who could wage successful campaigns with much credit to the party & the nation and they are men for whom I have great admiration. But Gov. Harriman has had long experience in top government positions at home. He has played an historic role in representing this country in Europe & Asia. He was a tower of strength all through the Roosevelt Admin. & all the years of my own. I know him & you can depend upon him." [See p. 252G2; Vol. XV, 360B2, 336G2-A3]

Harriman, Stevenson React

The Truman statement was hailed by Harriman's supporters as the beginning of a boom that would lead to their candidate's nomination. Loyd Benefield, Harriman campaign director, & Carmine G. De Sapio, N.Y. Tammany Hall leader, predicted that Harriman would attract enough new followers to win on the 2d ballot. Harriman issued a statement that he was "deeply moved by this mark of confidence held by my old boss. . . . I will fight relentlessly for the liberal principles which have guided his career for the betterment of people everywhere." [See p. 262C1]

Although Stevenson's rank-&-file campaign workers were dismayed by the Truman indorsement of Harriman, Stevenson made an unruffled appearance before a televised news conference an hour after Truman's. Stevenson said: Truman's announcement "in no way alters my respect & regard for him (or) gratitude for . . . kind things he has said about me in the past. I have based my candi-

dacy on plain & forthright statements of what I believe. These views have been indorsed by millions of Americans in 1952 & . . . in a succession of [1956] primary contests" throughout the country. "I think that is the best gauge of what the party now wants," Stevenson observed. He said that "our party must & will win in November," that "only liberal Democratic leadership can restore America's waning influence in the world & take advantage of our great opportunity for social progress at home." He concluded, "I expect to be the Democratic candidate." Stevenson was said by close associates to feel "relieved" that suspenseful waiting for Truman's move had ended and that he now was independent of the ex-President. [See Vol. XV, p. 336G2]

Other Reaction

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, in Hyde Park, N.Y., immediately reaffirmed Aug. 11 her support of Stevenson and said she regarded him as better trained & "a better fighter" than Harriman [see col. 3G]. Sen. Estes Kefauver (Tenn.), who maintained a Chicago hq. although he had withdrawn from the race in favor of Stevenson, & Sen. Hubert Humphrey (Minn.), an active candidate for the Vice Presidential nomination, also renewed their indorsements of Stevenson Aug. 11. [See pp. 252B2, F2]

Harriman campaign dir. Benefield claimed Aug. 12 that Harriman had gained 100 votes since Truman's indorsement, raising his prospective first-ballot total to 425-450. Harriman was indorsed by Pres. David J. McDonald of the United Steel Workers Aug. 12, but Stevenson received United Auto Workers Pres. Walter Reuther's indorsement Aug. 13. Mrs. Roosevelt, in a Chicago news conference Aug. 12, expressed belief that Truman's objective was to bring about the nomination of Sen. Stuart Symington (Mo.) after the convention became deadlocked by the Stevenson-Harriman contest [see below]. Symington, who visited Truman Aug. 12 at the latter's request, said he was not an active candidate but would accept the nomination. [See p. 177E1]

Harriman Boom Subsides

Harriman campaign hq. claimed no net gains in delegate strength Aug. 13, and optimism increased among Stevenson's workers Aug. 14 on indications that they had lost comparatively few delegates due to Truman's action & were gaining in the contest for key "favorite son" states, including Michigan & New Jersey. Southern delegations, predominantly anti-Harriman, indicated that they would follow the lead of Senate Majority Leader Lyndon Johnson, Texas "favorite son" candidate not committed on the major contenders but thought to prefer Stevenson.

Truman Says Stevenson Weak

Truman, who talked to many newsmen in his suite Aug. 13, told the Hearst-INS team of Wm. Randolph Hearst Jr., J. Kingsbury Smith & Frank Conniff: Stevenson could not carry more than the 9 states he won in 1952 if he ran a 2d time against Eisenhower; Stevenson & his followers took a "defeatist" view that the Democratic Party, unable to win this year, must form a "caretaker" leadership until 1960; Stevenson "should have been taken off the platform right then" when he referred in his 1952 nomination acceptance speech to the possibility of defeat.

The ex-President held a 2d Chicago news conference Aug. 14 and said he opposed Stevenson because "I don't think he can win the November election" whereas "I think Averell Harriman can." Truman said he was "trying my best to see that he [Stevenson] doesn't get the nomination," but that he would campaign for Stevenson if he became the nominee. James A. Finnegan, Stevenson's campaign mgr., characterized Truman's statement as "unfortunate" but said he doubted that it would wreck Stevenson's chances for nomination.

Clement Keynotes Convention

The 2,477-delegate Natl. Convention opened at noon Aug. 13 in the Chicago Intl. Amphitheater and, after an afternoon session of welcoming speeches, heard Gov. Frank G. Clement, 36, of Tennessee make the featured keynote address that night.

Clement, an evangelistic orator, stirred the crowd of 10,000 delegates & spectators to applause 44 times during his 43-min. speech as he assailed Pres. Eisenhower, Vice Pres. Nixon & the Republican Admin. Clement characterized Nixon as "the vice-hatchet man . . . who, without interference from Gettysburg, charges 20 yrs. of treason to the Democrats." He called the President a "genial, glamorous & affable general who joined the Republican Party after he reached the age of retirement" from the Army; a "top man" who "peers down the green fairways of indifference." The speaker demanded that the President reveal "what his plans are for running the country should he . . . set up a White House board of directors & pass around high powers to a small & inside group."

In denouncing the Republican Admin. Clement said: "The President's record & his party's record are one & the same and he cannot pry them apart"; U.S. farmers were "good & sick . . . devitaminized by the GOP & Bensonized by Ezra B."

In a "10-count indictment" of the GOP record, Clement cited: (1) "aggravated assault & battery upon the . . . farm folk of America"; (2) "wilfully & wantonly" holding "the laboring man . . . in such sustained contempt . . . that the vast gains of labor over many tempestuous years are now gravely endangered"; (3) denial of "small business its rightful share of expanding opportunities in America, in favor of the monopolistic mergers of big business"; (4) GOP "corruption in high places involving an unprecedented spree of giveaways, grab & greed"; (5) "a veil of secrecy" against free reporting of "activities & affairs of the Admin."; (6) the President's "delegation of the powers of his office into the hands of associates in violation of the spirit of the Constitution"; (7) subjecting "natural resources & public facilities" to "bargain-counter giveaways & adroit maneuvering to the long-range detriment of the happiness, safety & welfare of our people"; (8) decrease in "the take-home pay & keep-home pay of the average American family . . . to the extent that making ends meet is now a major problem for millions of Americans"; (9) "wilfully" permitting U.S. foreign policy "to be streaked with indecision & blurs, 'brink-of-war' disclosures, a loss of American prestige among the nations of the world, reversals of decisions, and a general drifting & lack of vision that must be attributed in considerable measure to" State Secy. John Foster Dulles—"the greatest unguided missile in the history of American diplomacy" [see p. 169B1]; (10) generally, Republican "breach" of "the faith, the trust & the confidence of the American people."

Clement urged moderation on the part of all factions at odds over civil rights, which, he said, posed no "insolvable difference" & need not spoil a "harmonious, enlightened, practical, progressive & victory-certain" convention. He brought on a standing ovation for Truman, who occupied a box in the gallery, when he exhorted Democrats to adopt the ex-President's creed of "fight! fight! fight!" Clement closed with the appeal, "Precious Lord, take our hand, lead us on!" [See pp. 29F2, 45F1, 31C3]

(GOP Natl. Chrmn. Leonard W. Hall, in San Francisco preparing for his party's Natl. Convention, said Aug. 14 that the "tone" of the Democratic convention set by Truman and the "half truths, distortions and some outright misstatements & falsehoods" in Clement's keynote speech indicated "a rough campaign," which, he said, "we'll meet." Hall expressed resentment over the reference to Dulles as "an unguided missile" and deplored that Dulles' "activities should be derided" while he was on a Suez-crisis trip to Europe "in pursuit of peace.") [See pp. 267B1, 245G1]

Other Speeches

Dem. Natl. Chrmn. Paul M. Butler, addressing the convention Aug. 13, called on the party to "unite & stay united to order to win." His formal report as chairman said the country had passed during the F. D. Roosevelt & Truman Admins. "from the depth of despair . . . to the leadership of the free world" but had sunk into "dark, discouraging days" during the Eisenhower Admin.

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, in another convention address Aug. 13, urged the party to strive for a program to eliminate all poverty in the U.S. as an example to the world. In an implied rebuke to ex-Pres. Truman for his activities on behalf of Harriman, she said it was "foolish" to cling to New Deal-Fair Deal programs & be dominated by the "elders." She called for young party leaders to devise "new solutions" to "new problems." [See col. 1; also p. 262B1]

House Speaker Sam Rayburn of Texas, in a speech made as he assumed permanent chairmanship of the convention Aug. 14, assailed Admin. farm & other domestic policies. He expressed personal liking for Pres. Eisenhower but added: "The man primarily responsible under our Constitution for the conduct of foreign policy simply is not handling the job." [See p. 266B3; Vol. XV, 328D3]

Sen. Wayne Morse (Ore.), who switched from Republican to Democrat after the 1952 campaign, urged in a convention speech Aug. 14 that voters, "irrespective of political party," support the Democrats for "return of our Govt. to a legislative program that places human values above political expediencies." [See p. 169F3]

Platform Views Aired

A 15-member subcommittee of Northerners & Southerners who had worked to prevent a party split over the civil rights issue was named Aug. 8 by Rep. John W. McCormack (Mass.), Platform & Resolutions Com. chairman, to draft a 1956 Democratic platform plank on civil rights acceptable to all factions.

Ex-Pres. Truman, appearing before the full committee Aug. 9, recommended that it read his 1947 recommendations on civil rights but did not ask for a platform plank specifically upholding the Supreme Court's anti-segregation decision [see p. 268G1]. Sen. Herbert H. Lehman (N.Y.) called Aug. 10 for a convention floor fight on civil rights to settle differences "if they cannot be composed without sacrifice of principle." Gov. Geo. Bell Timmerman Jr. (S.C.) told the committee Aug. 10 that "a pro-integration plank or any approval of the school segregation decision will insure a Democratic defeat." Gov. James P. Coleman (Miss.), a subcommittee member, spoke in defense of his state's policy on race relations Aug. 11 but called on both Democratic factions in the dispute "to spend more time fighting Republicans & less time fighting among ourselves." Subcom. member Rep. Emanuel Celler (N.Y.) challenged Coleman on White Citizens Councils activity & "crimes" against Negroes in Mississippi [see p. 261D3]. Ex-Interior Secy. Oscar L. Chapman called Aug. 8 for a strong platform denunciation of Republicans' "raiding & grabbing" of water power, timber & oil tidelands resources. Truman, discussing foreign policy Aug. 9, said he doubted that the Eisenhower Admin. "knows anything about what they're doing anywhere." The ex-President recommended that the UN take jurisdiction over both the Suez & Panama canals & all other strategic straits on the world's shipping routes. AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany recommended to the Platform Com. Aug. 10 tax cuts for low & middle income groups, broadened housing & social security-welfare programs, a $1.25 wage minimum & increased Federal-state aid for improving schools, hospitals & roads, as well as a civil rights plank specifically calling for enforcement of the Supreme Court's desegregation rulings.

Rules Com. of the Dem. convention Aug. 13 discarded the Southern-opposed 1952 "loyalty" rule on admission of delegates which required that they pledge to have the convention's nominees submitted to state electorates on the Democratic ticket [see Vol. XII, p. 231K]. A new rule stated the assumption that all delegates were loyal Democrats and that state leaders would see that the Democratic ticket was submitted to voters in their states. Regular state delegations from Mississippi & South Carolina, each challenged by a dissident delegation, were admitted to the convention by the Credentials Com. Aug. 13.

CBS television network was accused by Dem. Natl. Chrmn. Paul M. Butler of breaking a "commitment" when it failed to run all of the Dem. Party movie *Pursuit of Happiness*, a filmed history of the party narrated by Sen. John F. Kennedy (Mass.) & shown preceding Tenn. Gov. Frank G. Clement's convention keynote speech Aug. 13. Sig Mickelson, CBS vice pres. for News & Public Affairs, denied that there had been a "commitment" to show the film & said it was CBS's "news judgment in reporting . . . the convention" to show part of it. CBS Pres. Frank Stanton, in rejecting Aug. 14 a demand by Butler that CBS run the entire film, said that "those who make news cannot, in a free society, dictate . . . to what extent, where & how" news is covered. ABC Pres. Robert Kintner, in a statement Aug. 14 in support of CBS' side of the controversy, said "each network must exercise its own editorial judgment concerning the coverage of both" party conventions.

OTHER U.S. NEWS

Republicans. Pres. Eisenhower, in a statement to "Republicans everywhere" made public by the GOP Natl. Com. Aug. 12 in advance of the party's national convention, asked for "hard, devoted work in precincts, counties & states" to inform voters of GOP contributions "to the national welfare, strength, security & growth." [See p. 260D1] . . . Harold E. Stassen contended Aug. 11 that less than 200 of the GOP Natl. Convention's 1,323 delegate votes were pledged to the renomination of Vice Pres. Richard M. Nixon. But Senate minority leader William F. Knowland (Calif.) said after a breakfast conference with the President Aug. 13 that Nixon would be renominated. [See p. 262D1] . . . In an effort to settle disputes in Mississippi & South Carolina between rival Natl. Convention delegations formed in those states, the GOP Natl. Subcom. on Contests recommended Aug. 14 that: (1) the convention seat both Mississippi delegations, giving 8 of the state's 15 convention votes to the bi-racial Black & Tan group & 7 to the Lily White group; (2) the convention bar a "regular" S. Carolina delegation and admit one named by an "insurgent" faction in the state.

The President. Pres. Eisenhower vetoed Aug. 10 a bill (HR12080) to authorize $1.6 billion in river-&-harbor, flood control & beach erosion projects throughout the country. He said $530 million worth of the projects covered by the bill had not been reviewed by all Govt. agencies legally required to study them and that Congress rushed the bill to passage on "incomplete information." The President also vetoed Aug. 9: S3338, a bill to prohibit increases in rates charged by federal agencies for power sold to public & cooperative electric companies until July 1, 1957, pending further study of the problem by Congress; HR3210, a bill to let Chicago divert more Lake Michigan water for sanitation purposes. . . . Bills signed by the President Aug. 8: S3879, authorizing auto dealers to sue manufacturers over coercive practices [see p. 254E2]; S3275, establishing an Asst. Interior Secy. for Fisheries & Wildlife, a Bureau of Commercial Fisheries & a Bureau of Wildlife & Sports Fishing. [See p. 260E2-261B1]

Pres. Eisenhower said at his news conference Aug. 8 that he would undergo "another complete examination" before the November election and if "I have any reason to believe that I am not fit . . . I will come before the American people & tell them." [See p. 260C1] . . . Wesley A. D'Ewart, who resigned as Asst. Interior Secy. after the Senate failed to confirm him, was appointed Aug. 8 as $12,690-a-yr. special representative on drought matters to Agri. Secy. Ezra Taft Benson. [See p. 254C3] . . . Pres. Eisenhower Aug. 14 appointed J. Lee Rankin, 49, Asst. Atty. Gen. in charge of the Office of Legal Counsel since 1953, as Solicitor General to succeed Judge Simon E. Sobeloff. [See p. 238F3] . . . Gen. Alfred M. Gruenther announced after a talk with the President in Washington Aug. 14 that he would turn over his NATO command to Gen. Lauris Norstad Nov. 20. [See p. 126F1]

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U.S. gross natl. product reached a record annual rate of $408 billion in Apr.-June, the Commerce Dept. reported Aug. 13 [see p. 239A1]. It showed a declining rate of auto production & homebuilding but an increased rate of business investment, spending on other consumer goods, foreign trade & local government. The report indicated that consumers' spendable income rose 6% in Jan.-June over the previous half-year, savings to an annual rate of $21.2 billion in Apr.-June, wages & salaries by $3.5 billion to an annual rate of $186 billion in Apr.-June. [See p. 162C3]

Natl. Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People's appeal against a $100,000 fine for contempt of court was denied by the Ala. Supreme Court in Montgomery Aug. 13. [See p. 255C1] . . . **Restored U.S. citizenship** for 157 Japanese-Americans (Nisei) & eventually for 1,000 who renounced U.S. citizenship in 1942 due to wartime sympathy for Japan was approved Aug. 13 by the Justice Dept. The department said investigation had showed that "coercive" methods were used by pro-Japanese Nisei to compel the

now-repentant Nisei to denounce the U.S. while they were confined to the wartime Tule Lake, Calif. relocation center. The 157 had sued in federal court in San Francisco for reinstatement. [See Vols. XIII, 188H; XII, 8F] . . . **Subversive Activities Control Board** Aug. 11 reaffirmed its view that the U.S. Communist Party was Moscow-controlled after reviewing—at the Supreme Court's direction—its finding that the CP must register with the Atty. Gen. under the 1950 Internal Security Act. The SACB said claims of U.S. Communists to independence of Moscow since the downgrading of Stalin could be judged only "in the crucible of time." The SACB expunged from the record of hearings on the case what it called "tainted" testimony given by Harvey N. Matusow, Manning Johnson & the late Paul Crouch. [See pp. 218F3, 54G3; Vol. XV, 387F3, 143D1]

LATIN AMERICA

Argentine ex-dictator Juan D. Perón arrived in Caracas, Venezuela Aug. 8 and told newsmen "it depends on what happens in Argentina" whether he would remain in Venezuela or go further south. Perón was indicted *in absentia* in Buenos Aires July 31 on charges of having seduced Nelida Rivas & lived with her for 2 years. Miss Rivas & her parents had been jailed. [See p. 194B3; Vol. XV, 330B2] . . . **Bolivian** Pres. Hernan Siles Zuazo, 42, was inaugurated Aug. 6 to succeed outgoing Pres. Victor Paz Estenssoro. Siles' cabinet: Forgn.—Manuel Barrau; Interior—Arturo Fortun; Finance—Hugo Moreno; Eductn.—Fernando Diez de Medina; Defense—Gen. Julio Prado; Public Works—Carlos Tovar; Natl. Econ.—Carlos Morales Guillen; Mines—Jorge Tomayo; Labor—Abel Ayoroa; Agri.—José Cuadros Quiroga; Public Health—Juan Manuel Aramayo; Rural Affairs—Alvarao Perez del Castillo; Press—Marcial Tamayo. [See p. 202B3] . . . **Brazil** obtained new loans totaling $151,400,000 for the development of railway, power & port projects, the U.S. Export-Import Bank revealed July 30 in Washington. The largest single loan—$100,000,000—was for purchase of U.S. equipment for rehabilitation of Brazilian railways. [See p. 202E3] . . . **Ecuadoran** loyalist troops recaptured Portoviejo, capital of Manabi province (150 mi. s.w. of Quito), Aug. 8 after a day-long revolt by political dissidents. The revolt reportedly was led by Lt. Col. Arturo Davila & a 200-man Army garrison, and by Sen. Homer Andrade, civilian rebel chief, in opposition to the coming inauguration of conservative Camilio Ponce Enriquez. Ponce July 28 was declared winner of the June 3 presidential election with a 3,043-vote margin over his nearest opponent, Liberal Raul Clement Huerta, who polled 175,378 votes to Ponce's 178,421. [See p. 103G1] . . . **Peruvian** Pres. Manuel Prado Ugarteche, 67, was inaugurated July 28 (Peru's 135th independence anniv.) for a 6-yr. term following Peru's first free election in 11 years, held July 17. Prado signed a general political amnesty July 28 calling for the immediate release of all political prisoners, including Brig. Gen. Marcial Merino Pereyra who had led an unsuccessful revolt last February [see p. 79E2]. The Chamber of Deputies unanimously passed measures ending the military dictatorship of ex-Pres. Manuel A. Odria who had assumed power after the 1948 revolt [see Vol. VIII, p. 350J]. The outlawed left-wing, anti-Communist Alianza Popular Revolucionaria Americana (APRA) was reinstated and the law exiling APRA leader Victor Raul Haya de la Torre repealed. Prado's Cabinet installed July 29: Premier & Forgn. Min.—Dr. Manuel Cisneros Sanchez; Govt. & Police—Dr. Augusto Thorndike; Finance & Commerce—Juan Pardo Heeren; War—Gen. Alejandro Cuadra; Navy—Rear Adm. Emilio Barron; Air—Gen. Manuel P. Garcia; Edctn.—Dr. Jorge Basadre; Dvlpmnt. & Public Works—Carlos Alazmora; Justice & Culture—Dr. Jorge Fernandez Stoll; Public Health—Dr. Jorge Haaker Fort; Agri.—Edgardo Masias; Labor—Dr. Ricardo Elias y Aparicio. [See p. 230D1]

ARTS & SCIENCE

Thermonuclear (hydrogen) atomic power reactor could not be housed in a tank less than 330 ft. in diameter & 3,300 ft. in length (30 times the bulk of the liner *Queen Mary*), but one such reactor would produce heat to generate 5 times as much electricity as the U.S. produced by all conventional means in 1954, an article in *Jet Propulson* (Amer. Rocket Society journal) by Dr. Hsue-Shen Tsien of Calif. Inst. of Technology disclosed Aug. 11. [See p. 67F2] . . . **Construction** of a privately financed $54,500,000 "fast neutron breeder"—type nuclear power plant was begun Aug. 8 at Lagoona Beach, Mich. by the Power Reactor Dvlpt. Corp. AEC Chrmn. Lewis L. Strauss, who attended ceremonies as construction began, said the project would make "an enormous contribution to progress in the peaceful uses of atomic energy." [See p. 139B1] . . . **Salk vaccine** was placed on the open market Aug. 1 with the end of federal allotment to states because of now-plentiful supplies. Chicago reported Aug. 14 that its polio cases had totaled 741 (21 fatal) since Jan. 1. [See p. 255B2]

NEW BOOKS

The Color of Green. By Lenard Kaufman. Psychotic scion of wealthy house vows revenge when woman he loves marries used-car salesman. Aug. 13. (Holt, 280 pp.. $3.50)*

High, Wide and Lonesome. By Hal Borland. Account by "N.Y. Times" editorial writer of 3 yrs. spent as child homesteading on Colorado prairie. Aug. 15. (Lippincott, 351 pp.. $3.75)†

The Lycian Shore. By Freya Stark. Mediterranean motor-sailboat voyage up & down Greek coast with historical asides. Aug. 10. (Harcourt. Brace, 195 pp., $6.50)†

The Rise of the Vice Presidency. By Irving G. Williams. Role of Vice President in U.S. history, facts on some who became president. Aug. 9. (Public Affairs Press, 266 pp., $4.50)†

Roosevelt: The Lion and the Fox. By James MacGregor Burns. Political biog. of FDR sees him as paternalistic reformer with great flair for dramatic but no head for figures. Aug. 8. (Harcourt, Brace, 553 pp., $5.75)†

* Fiction † Non-fiction

NEW YORK THEATRE

Closings

Desk Set July 7 (296 performances)
Fallen Angels Aug. 11 (239 performances)

CHURCH & SCHOOL

Congress of German Protestant Laymen's biennial meeting, held in Frankfort-on-the-Main, W. Germany, attracted 500,000 persons to its closing rally at an abandoned airfield Aug. 12. The congress was attended by 25,000 Protestants from East Germany, including Dep. Premier Otto Nuschke & East German Parlt. Pres. Wilhelm Dieckmann. They were denounced by East German delegates during a congress session Aug. 10 over Communist rule in East Germany. The congress resolved that Protestants must "keep the faith" despite temptation to take the "easy way" when oppressed, and that hope must be maintained for redemption of "even fanatical fighters of a [Communist] system." [See Vol. XV, p. 103B2] . . . **World Confed. of Orgs. of the Teaching Profession,** in a meeting in Manila Aug. 1-7 with 34 nations represented, barred member groups from belonging to international teacher organizations that included groups in Communist countries. . . . **John O. Bigelow's** controversial appointment to the Rutgers U. board of governors was confirmed Aug. 9 by the N. J. State Senate, 13-4. [See p. 255D1] . . . **New York State** Education Comm. James Edward Allen Jr. reversed Aug. 8 the suspension of 5 NYC teachers (Saml. S. Cohen, Julius Nash, Irving Mauer, Minerva T. Feinstein, Harry Adler) for refusing to name other teachers who were past or present Communist Party members. [See Vol. XV, p. 329C2]

OBITUARIES

Sir Albert George Allen, 68, private legal advisor to Duke of Windsor when he abdicated throne; Aug. 10, London.

Prof. Stanley C. Ball, 70, Yale U. zoologist who proved migratory birds navigate by sun; Aug. 10, New Haven.

John Lawrence Bogert, 97, naval architect who claimed to have first suggested idea of aircraft carriers to U.S. Navy during World War I, *Marine Journal* assoc. ed.; Aug. 11 in Southampton, N. Y.

Archie Galbraith Cameron, 61, Speaker of Australian House of Reps. since 1950, ex-Navy & Commerce Min. who in 1940s (when Commerce Min.) became only British Commonwealth MP to be voted out of Parliament for refusing to retract a statement about another MP; Aug. 9 in Sydney.

Merle Crowell, 67, ex-newspaperman, *Reader's Digest* sr. ed., first public relations dir. for Rockefeller Center, N.Y.; Aug. 14 in Katonah, N.Y. of heart attack.

Beniamino de Ritis, 67, Italian author & journalist, supporter of Fascism & Mussolini; Aug. 12 in Rome.

Ab (David Abbot) Jenkins Jr., 73, auto speed driver whose 500 records included a drive from N.Y. to San Fran. in 1926 in 86 hr. 20 min., stock car avg. of 118.375 mph. for 24-hr. run in 1956; Salt Lake City mayor

1939-43; Aug. 9 in Milwaukee of heart attack. [See Vol. XI, p. 240D]

Alice John, 75, Welsh-born ex-Broadway actress who appeared with John Drew & Minnie Maddern Fiske, one of first members of Actors Equity Assn.; Aug. 9 in Binghamton, N.Y.

Ford Kurtz, 71, hydraulic engineer (J. S. White Engrg. Co. pres.) who designed Oak Grove power plant in Oregon, Saluda plant in S. Carolina; Aug. 9 in Newberry, S.C.

Arthur Bliss Lane, 62, U.S. Amb. to Poland 1944-47, Min. to Nicaragua 1933 & Costa Rica 1941, Amb. to Colombia 1942 (resigned foreign service in 1947 to devote himself to writing & lecturing against communism); Aug. 12 in New York of acute hepatitis. [See Vol. XIII, p. 395D3]

Alvin Carr McCord, 88, inventor of rwy. & auto devices, founder & ex-pres. McCord Corp. (parent co. of Illinois Car & Equipment Co., Western Steel Car & Foundry Co.); Aug. 6 in Detroit.

Alan Mendleson Sr., 52, bd. chrmn. & ex-pres. of B. T. Babbitt, Inc., household cleanser mfrs.; Aug. 14 in Rockland, Me, of heart ailment.

Dr. Mincho Neichev, 68, Bulgarian Forgn. Min. since 1950, Justice Min. 1944, Eductn. Min. 1945; although a staunch Communist he was dropped as member of Bulgarian CP Central Com.; Aug. 11 in Sofia.

George Olds, 60, mng. ed. Springfield Newspapers Inc. 1927-49, writer for press journals; Aug. 11 in Springfield, Mo. of heart attack.

Dr. Piero Pirelli, 75, Italian industrialist, tire mfr.; Aug. 7 in Milan.

Jackson Pollock, 44, modern abstract artist who painted by dripping paint onto canvas lying on floor; Aug. 12 in Southampton, N.Y. in auto crash.

Mrs. Frieda Emma Johanna Maria Weekley Lawrence Ravagli, 77, widow of British novelist D. H. Lawrence & sister of German World War I air ace Baron Mannfred Von Richthofen, who married painter Angelino Ravagli in 1950 after he returned Lawrence's ashes from Italy; Aug. 11 in Taos, N.M. of stroke.

Alex Rothenberg, 77, Estonian-born controller of United Jewish Appeal since 1937; Aug. 11, Lake Mahopac, N.Y.

Col. David C. Schilling, 37, USAF World War II ace who shot down 23 German planes, won 1951 Harmon Intl. Trophy; Aug. 14 in an auto accident near Mildenhall, Suffolk, Eng. [See Vol. XI, p. 240N-P]

Dr. Frederic Carl Sell, 64, ex-chrmn. Mt. Holyoke Coll. German dept., Prussian Edctn. Min. admin. in pre-Nazi Germany; Aug. 11 in South Hadley, Mass. of heart attack.

Swan A. Sundstrom, 59, Swedish-born Eastern Greyhound Bus Lines pres. since 1933; Aug. 13 in Cleveland of heart attack.

Ernest Alan Van Vleck, 81, architect, designer of many New York buildings (Saks 5th Ave., Lord & Taylor, Curb Exchange); Aug. 8 in St. Petersburg, Fla.

Maj. Gen. Arthur Riehl Wilson, 62, ex-USA officer who restored damaged ports of Casablanca & Cherbourg during World War II so they could be used by Allies, taught military science at War College; Aug. 11 in San Francisco of heart ailment.

Charles (Doc) Winner, 71, cartoonist who drew *Katzenjammer Kids, Elmer* for King Features Synd.; Aug. 11 in Upper Montclair, N.J. of cancer.

Prof. Walter J. Wohlenberg, 68, Yale U. School of Engrg. dean 1948-55, authority on combustion & heat transfer; Aug. 8 in New Haven of cancer.

William C. Wren, 65, *San Francisco Examiner* mng. ed. since 1936; Aug. 11 in San Francisco of heart attack.

SPORTS

Winners

Auto racing: Paul Goldsmith of St. Clair, Mich., driving a Jaguar Mark VII, won the Natl. Assn. of Stock Car Auto Racing's (NASCAR) 100-mi. Road America race at Elkhart Lake, Wis. Aug. 11 in one hr. 41 min. 21 sec. (avg. 59.2 mph.). Maurice Trintignant of France, driving a Ferrari, won the 621-mi. Special Sports Car world championship event of the Swedish Grand Prix Aug. 12 at Kristianstad in 6 hr. 33 min. 47.7 sec. (avg. 94.68 mph.). [See p. 263D3] . . . **Fishing:** Bill Lovely of St. Louis won the natl. all-distance casting title Aug. 10 in San Francisco. . . . **Football:** the NFL-champion Cleveland Browns defeated the 1956 College All-Stars, 26-0, in the annual all-star game in Chicago Aug. 10 [See Vol. XV, p. 428F1] . . . **Golf:** Ted Kroll, 36, won the men's championship for $50,000 (plus $1,000 each for 50 exhibitions staged by promoter Geo. S. May) and Marlene Bauer Hagge the women's title for $6,000 in the Tam O'Shanter "world championship" tourney in Chicago Aug. 13; Ward Wettlaufer, 20, of Hamilton Coll. & Annie Richardson of Columbus, O. won men's & women's amateur titles, respectively [see p. 263D3]. Bruce Crampton, 20, won the Australian open Aug. 11 in Sydney. . . . **Horse racing:** Amory L. Haskell's Blue Sparkler, Sammy Boulmetis up, won the $100,000 Atlantic City (N.J.) Handicap Aug. 11, for $65,000. Mrs. Wallace Gilroy's Oh Johnny, Hedley John Woodhouse up, won the $47,700 Travers Stakes at Saratoga Springs, N.Y., Aug. 11, for $33,200. H. B. Massey & Leo Edwards' King Hairan, Eddie Arcaro up, won the $62,800 Sapling Stakes at Monmouth Park, N.J. Aug. 8, for $44,700. Donald McKellar's Splendored, John Heckman up, won the $97,470 Princess Pat Stakes Aug. 13 at Washington Park, Chicago, for $58,300 [see p. 263E3]. Leonard J. Buck's The Intruder, Ned Bower driving, won the $100,604 Hambletonian Stakes harness-racing classic in Goshen, N.Y., Aug. 8, for $59,155. [See p. 240B2; Vol. XV, 260E1] . . . **Swimming:** Bill Yorzyk, 23, of Northampton, Mass., broke the world 200-meter butterfly long-course record Aug. 8 in Detroit with a timing of 2 min. 19 sec. The Russian team of V. Struzahanov, G. Tuzadi, V. Ninashin & L. Balandin set a new world record of 4 min. 14.8 sec. for the 400-meter medley relay Aug. 14 at the Soviet Spartakiad sports festival in Moscow. [See p. 232G1] . . . **Tennis:** Hamilton Richardson, 22, of Westfield, N. J., & Althea Gibson of New York won the men's & women's Eastern grass court singles championships in South Orange, N.J., Aug. 12. [See pp. 248G3, 256G1] . . . **Track:** Janet Ruff, 19, set an unofficial women's world record of 56.5 sec. for the 440-yd. run Aug. 11 at the British Amateur Athletic Assn.'s track & field trials in London. Semyon Rzhishchin exceeded a world record by running the 3,000-meter steeplechase in 8 min. 39.8 sec. Aug. 14 at the Soviet Spartakiad sports festival in Moscow. [See p. 263G3]

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Pacific Coast Conf. President's Council announced Aug. 8 in Portland, Ore. that senior football players previously declared ineligible at UCLA, USC, Calif. & Wash. would be allowed to play in 5 consecutive games in the 1956 season. [See p. 232A-B2] . . . **Jim Mangan,** 26, 3d-string N.Y. Giant catcher, was suspended indefinitely Aug. 13 by club pres. Horace Stoneham for having left the team during a game in Pittsburgh Aug. 13 because he thought mgr. Bill Rigney had not given him enough chances to play.

MISCELLANEOUS

Accidents. An estimated 270 miners died in a fire which began Aug. 8 in the Casier du Bois coal mine in Marcinelle, Belgium. Apparently started by a short-circuited electric cable, the blaze trapped men working 3,000 ft. below the surface and filled the passageways with carbon-monoxide gas. The disaster was the worst in Belgian mining history. [See p. 256C3] . . . 15 persons were killed & 9 others seriously injured by a gas explosion Aug. 13 in a cafe in Monticello, Utah.

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Roscoe W. Harris, 65, brother-in-law of Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, was found strangled to death in his Washington real estate office Aug. 13. Harris' wallet was missing. A towel used as a gag was believed to have strangled him. . . . **Martha Raye,** TV comedienne, was hospitalized Aug. 14 in Miami Beach, Fla. after taking an overdose of sleeping pills. She had failed to obtain a divorce Aug. 4 from her 5th husband, dancer Edward T. Begley, on grounds that she had not met the 90-day residence requirement. [See p. 148C3] . . . **Lakes of Killarney** and **Ross Castle,** Ireland, were revealed Aug. 10 to have been purchased by J. Stuart Robertson, Boca Raton, Fla. realtor, for an estimated $300,000. Robertson said that he would continue to maintain the lakes & castle as tourist attractions. . . . **Mt. Chacraraju,** 20,013-ft. "wildest peak" in the Peruvian Andes, was scaled July 2 by a team of French climbers led by Lionel Terray, it was reported Aug. 14 in Lima. [See p. 248F3] . . . **Bob Crosby,** TV entertainer-bandleader & youngest brother of Bing Crosby, was sued for divorce Aug. 10 in Los Angeles by his wife, June, who charged he beat her.

Divorced: Actor Tyrone Power, 42, from actress Linda Christian, 28; Aug. 7 in London (final decree). [See Vol. XV, p. 152G3]